THE DAILY BEE.

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CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Editor-ial Department, BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to the Bee Publishing company, Omaha. Bratts, checks and postodice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

The Bee on the Trains. There is no excuse for a failure to get The Bee on the trains. All newspealers have been notified to carry a full supply. Travelers who want The Bee and can't get it on trains where other Omeha papers are carried are requested to notify The Bee.

Please be particular to give in all cases full information as to date, railway and number of train.

train.

Give us your name, not for publication or un-necessary use, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, 58, County of Douglas, 58, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solomnly swear that the actual circulation of The Datty Bee for the Week ending October 24, 1889, was as follows: State of Nebraska,

Sunday, Oct. 20.
Monday, Oct. 21.
Tresday, Oct. 22.
Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Thursday, Oct. 24.
Friday, Oct. 25. Saturday, Oct. 26 Average...... 18.957

State of Nebraska, (88.
County of Douglas, (88.
Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 26th day of October, A. D. 1889.
N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public, George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is accretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Bally Bee for the
monito of October 1888, was 18,084 copies; for
November, 1888, 18,086 copies; for December,
1888, 18,221 copies; for January, 1880, 18,54 copies;
for February, 1889, 18,086 copies; for March,
1889, 18,584 copies; for April, 1889, 18,536 copies;
for Nay, 1889, 18,666 copies; for June, 1889, 18,536
copies; for July, 1889, 18,768 copies; for August,
1889, 18,431 copies; for September, 1889, 18,436
copies,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 4th day of October, A. D., 1889,
[Feal.]

N. P. Fett.

DENVER fortifles its claims as a winter resort in autumn by covering the surroundidg wickedness with a six inch mantle of the beautiful.

THE confederates are "getting together." Lord Wolseley will assist Jeff Davis at the unveiling of the Lee monument in Richmond.

SEVERAL offensive democrats have been discovered in the land offices in this state, and the interior department is whetting a cleaver for active work.

THE experience gained by the republicans of Iowa in nailing campaign lies will enable them to box the democratic corpse with neatness and dispatch next Tuesday.

the rerated pals of Tanner shall follow than sixty millions are in circulation. and professing to represent the their leader into retirement. Their | Of the balance over two hundred and company will not be missed from the pension building.

Two more Tascotts have vanished from public gaze. It may soon dawn upon the suspicious Chicago police that as the Snell murderer, Slippery William is in reality a myth.

MR. SNYDER banks exclusively on race prejudice to boost him into the county treasury. Mr. Heimrod appeals to the voters on his ability as an accountant and successful business man.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER MORGAN'S oversight in using government envelopes for semi-private business is "a good-enough Morgan" for Senators Manderson and Plumb, whose political toes have been pinched by the com-

THE supreme court will not pass on the validity of the registration law in time to affect the county election. Therefore every voter who desires to exercise the right of citizenship mustregister during the two remaining days --- Thursday and Friday.

THE New York World has discovered that there are one hundred and twentyfive citizens in Gotham with an annual income of a quarter of a million dollars each, and hundreds of firms each doing an annual business of one million or more. Yet two weeks' vigorous drumming for the world's fair fund netted pledges amounting to one million and a quarter. If New York gets the fair it will be as a gift from congress, not through the liberality of her citizens.

RAILROAD sensations are pouring in quite as fast as collisions of late. The last one is the rumor that the Union Pacific is about to swallow up the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley line in this state. Just what the Union Pacific would do with the Fremont road can not be conjectured, and the report is scarcely worth considering. It is far more reasonable to look for the Union Pacific to take measures which will prevent an alliance between the Central Pacific and B. & M. with the new Colorado line as a connecting link. This latter enterprise may yet develop into a thorn in the flesh of the Union Pacific.

WE ARE periodically treated to sensational stories of clouded titles and threatened suits by adventurers who lay claim to millions of Omaha realty. We have had the Shields from Washington territory and the Helfenstein claimants from St. Louis. And now come threats from Boston that the action of the courts in foreclosing the mortgages on the George Francis Train tract will be attacked on the ground of irregularity. The creditors of Mr. Train would doubtless feel greatly relieved if they could reach the property once owned by him in this section, but the records of the courts are invulnerable. These periodical fakes would be amusing were it not that they frighten credulous people that the title to Omaha property is vulnerable.

The question as to who will be the leader of the democratic minority in the Fifty-first congress is of interest to both parties. Regard for precedent would give the leadership to Mr. Carlisle, and his firm hold upon the confidence of the party would seem to assure him the position, but white he has some excellent qualifications as a leader, he s wanting in the aggressive and combative qualities which are likely to be much in demand by the democrats in the next congress. Mr. Carlisle has never shown any conspicuous talent as an obstructionist, and the indications are that this sort of talent is to find the largest opportunity in the new house of representatives. It will be first called into play in combatting the republican purpose of changing the rules, it will be required to do service in the election contests, and, in fact, it is pretty

THE MINORITY LEADER.

sure to be in requisition nearly all the time during the continuance of the congress. It may be found that Mr. Carlisle is capable of meeting the demands of his party in this respect, but he has not yet indicated that he is in favor of an obstructive policy, and it is understood that he is not regarded by those who are in favor of that policy as a safe man to be entrusted with leader-

ship. On the tariff question his party colleagues will doubtless be entirely willing to follow him, since he is unquestionably as to this subject the ablest among them, but all of them will not be disposed to trust him to conduct the parliamentary and filibustering contests that are certain to arise.

The best equipped man on the democratic side of the house for this task is Mr. Randall, but his health is so precarious that it is hardly probable he would accept so trying and laborious a duty. He is a master of parliamentary tactics and a very monarch of obstructionists, but the work and vigilance demanded in such a service requires health and vigor, and Mr. Randall has neither. The most he is likely to be able to do is to suggest and counsel, leaving to some one else the active work of keeping the democrats in line. This much it is not doubted Mr. Randall will be most willing to do, since he has largely reinstated himself in the confidence of the party, or at least a considerable element of it, by announcing his hostility would reduce the power of the minority to obstruct legislation. Under the counsel and guidance of Randall, Mills, one of the Breckinridges, or Oates might be entrusted with the hard work of the obstruction contests, but whoever undertakes this task will need more or less instruction from the Pennsylvania congressman.

It seems probable, therefore, that the leadership of the democratic minority in the next congress will be a divided honor between a Kentucky free trader and a Peansylvania protectionist.

SILVER CIRCULATION.

A statement just prepared by the United States treasurer shows that the total amount of silver dollars coined under the present law has been a fraction over three hundred and forty-two SECRETARY NOBLE has decreed that million dotlars, of which amount less the republican candidate for governor seventy-seven million dollars is represented by silver certificates in circulation, leaving in the treasury not represented by certificates only about five and a half million dollars. It thus appears that the country is using practically the entire amount of silve, coined during the past ten years, in the form of paper representing the coin, and this without the slightest disturbance to the monetary system. These certificates are available in every branch of our domestic business and trade, and, although they represent only silver, are nowhere questioned in this country. These facts regarding the silver circulation are certainly

a complete answer to the arguments of those who before the coinage law was passed, and since, have persisted in asserting that the addition it provided for to the supply of silver money was certain to have disastrous

The experience of the last ten years with silver is the ground upon which the friends of that part of our money circulation base their opinion that an increase of the coinage, or of certificates representing silver bullion in the treasury, would not only have no future ill-effects, but is necessary to meet the growing demands of the country and to take the place of the retiring bank circulation, and itcannot be questioned that they have a strong position.

The facts regarding the silver situation in this country are believed to have in part influenced the advance in the price of silver in Edrope, together with the belief that some new policy may find favor with congress in response to the demands of the silver men. There can be no doubt that the discussion of the silver question in this country is being regarded in Europe with the very greatest interest, and if it should appear that the apparent tendency here toward a more liberal policy regarding silver has influenced the advance abroad, it would be a valuable fact in support of the view that an initiatory step on our part is all that is necessary to re-establish the bi-metallic standard throughout the world.

ARE PASTERS ILLEGAL?

A few days ago an opinion given by Attorney General Leese in the campaign of 1888 was revamped and given out to the public to the effect that the use of pasters on election tickets was in violation of the statutes.

The impression created by this publication has been that the attorney general had just rendered an opinion based upon the amended election laws passed by the last legislature. The only law on the statute that defines the fraudulent printing of tickets is the act passed five years ago, which provides that the name of a candidate printed on any ticket under the regular party heading of an opposite political party shall not be counted. There is no reference whatever to printed slips pasted upon tickets. The manifest object of the law is to prevent

deception of the voter and the only rational objection to pasted slips would be that the voter might not detect them. A pasted slip printed on tinted paper would hardly be pronounced illegal by any court. In other words no voter could possibly be deceived by a colored paster upon a ticket printed on white

Attorney-General Leese declared verbally within the past three days that pasters printed on tinted paper would not be construed as coming within the meaning of the law that prohibits the fraudulent printing of names upon a

ticket. The bugbear about printed slips has been raised mainly in the interest of unpopular candidates. The scratching of tickets with pen or pencil, especially in cities, is attended with a good deal of delay and annoyance. With fifteen to twenty names on each ticket, it becomes almost a necessity to use printed slips. Intelligent voters will discriminate in local elections in spite of the appeals of party backs for the straight, unscratched ticket, and there is no reason why they should be deprived of the right to avail themselves of a convenient means of fixing their tickets as they may conscientiously deem to be in the interest of good government.

THE so-called independent press of New York is sorely perplexed regarding the duty of the element it represents in the coming election. A portion of it, trying to be consistent in opposition to the republican party, while at the same time wishing to do as little as possible that might help Hill to the detriment of Cleveland, counsels the independents to vote for candidates on both tickets, while another portion has taken the least possible part in the contest. The more candid of these newspapers admit that as a whole the republican ticket is superior to the democratic, but they cannot do this without harping on the charge that it was made up by Platt, and consequently its success would be unfortunate in so far as it would be a Platt victory. On the other hand, the fact that the democratic ticket is distinctively Hill throughout, is even more distasteful to them, for a victory which the governor could claim as an endorsement of himself would be likely to somewhat stimulate his presidential to proposed changes in the rules which | boom, a thing that would go harder with these "independent" devotees of Mr. Cleveland than would republican success. It is consequently a matter of great uncertainty as to how the independents will dispose of their votes at the coming election, but the probability is that they will be distributed to both parties, with the chances of the republicans getting the larger number of them. The present perplexity of these New York independents is small, however, compared with what they will experience three years from now in the event that Mr. Cleveland shall refuse. as it is now reported he will, to again be a presidential candidate, and the contest should be between Harrison and

THE Ashby letter which appeared early in the Iowa campaign, bostile to Farmers' alliance, may have had effect upon a few farmers, but all such will be likely to dismiss it from further regard after reading the letter of Mr. Furrow, president of the state alliance, in which he declares his full confidence in Mr. Hutchison and urges the importance of republican success. In the opinion of Mr. Furrow the interest of the farmers of Iowa is in securing a home market for their products, and the arguments he presents in support of this view are worthy of serious consideration. As to Mr. Hutchison, he finds his position on the transportation question satisfactory, and has full faith that if elected governor he will be faithful to the pledges he has made to the people. The intelligent farmers of Iowa will have no difficulty in deciding whose counsel they shall accept as between Mr. Furrow and Ashby.

THE Mitwaukee wreck was the result of criminal carelessness. It is surprising that the officials of the train, knowing the condition and threats of the engineer, permitted him to take his place in the cab, imperil the lives of the passengers and rush on to his own destruction. We have had a surfeit of this railroad recklessness within the past three months. Lives have been lost and scores maimed by the willful disobedience of orders. Engineer Pullen is beyond the jurisdiction of earthly courts, but the conductor is equally responsible for the disaster and should be vigorously prosecuted.

THERE is a marked falling off in the number of immigrants arriving in the country, compared with the record of 1888. The arrivals for September aggregated thirty-eight thousand five hundred and forty-four, or fourteen hundred less than for September last year. The record for the preceding eight months shows an equally marked decrease, while the character of the arrivals has been considerably improved by the strict enforcement of the immigration laws.

THE collapse of the leading bank of Central Kansas, following the bankruptcy of several loan and trust companies, is the natural outcome of prohi bition. The adoption and enforcement of the law disrupted business and produced such strife and conflict that property values flattened out, and the market stagnated. The result is that individuals and corporations cannot unload their investments at fifty cents on the dollar and are forced to the wall.

In her wild efforts to surpass Omana's hospitality to the Pan-American excurstonists, Kansas City narrowly escaped treating the members to a funeral. The members of the reception committee were called down before they unloaded their hip-pockets and began the

It is hardly probable that the Poncas will smoke the pipe of peace with Red Cloud and join the Sioux in Dakota, unless the government offers some inducement. It is to the interest of all

concerned to concentrate the Indians in large camps, both as a measure of economy and education. If the Poncas are induced to join their old enemies, their reservation will, with congressional action, add at least fifty thousand acres to the public domain in Nebraska.

THE British wheat crop this year will hardly reach one-fourth of the amount required for home consumption. It is estimated that one hundred and sixty million bushess must be imported to make up the deficit, which is greater than last years. This will materially strengthen the market and maintain

MAGINNIS and Corrigan are wasting their means and energy in a fruitless campaign. A radical change in the character and calibre of the county board is necessary and that can be secured only by the election of Berlin and Smith.

Non-Partisan Judiciary. New York World. Their should be no politics in the choice of judges of our courts, civil or criminal.

Too Certain.

Minneapolis Tribune. Kansas republicans complain that with their 82,000 majority they are getting mighty few of the offices. The trouble with Kansas is that it is too monotonously reliable. Its majoriyt should be reduced to about eight thousand, and then it would pay.

> Manderson's Honor. Pittsburg Leader.

Manderson's creditable war record is his favor, but he will have no little difficulty in convincing the world that, in permitting a big pension to be tacked on to his salary as a senator of the United States, while hundreds of worthy veterans are left to struggle hard for a bare existence, he did not compromise his own honor and the dignity of the legislative body to which he belongs.

The Iron Trade and General Business The recent advance in the price of pig iron has been made the occasion of or the excuse for putting a higher market rate upon most if not all, of the manufactures of iron and steel, says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. But it was the large demand for the finished products which at first started the tendency to an enhanced value of pig iron. The demand for steel rails, which during the first half of the current year was disappointingly small and had much to do with depressing the market for pig iron, has recently become quite active, there being large, purchases by old and strong corporations for renewals of track, besides an increased de-

mand for the construction of new roads. The investigations which have been made show that about 3,300 miles of new railroad were built during the nine months of the current year, and that there is work in pro gress that will swell the total for the full year to 5,000 migs in the United States, which is not quite 2,000 miles less than the total constructed in 1888; so that instead of a reduction of more than one half in the requirements of steel rails as compared with last year, which was the estimate along in the spring, it is likely to be less-than one-third, and it is not probable that the demands for renewals of probable that the demands for renewals of old track will considerably lessen the discrepancy. In the meantime there has been a material enlargement in the use of iron and steel in almost every direction; the low prices which have prevailed have promoted consumption for various reasons.

The enlarged traffic of the radroads has made it necessary for them to increase their facilities of transportation, and new become-

facilities of transportation, and new locomotives, cars, &c., have been built and are now in process of construction in larger numbers. Ship building has received an impetus to which it has long been a stranger and no small part of the increased demand for iron and steel comes from that source. Iron pioc works are pushed with orders far in advance of production. For architectural purposes the demand for iron has increased as prices have declined. The practical usefor electrici ty for motive power and for illumination has opened a new field for the employment of large quantities of iron and steel and much more has been used in that way this year

than ever before.

The consequence of this general enlargeent in the consumption of iron is to stimu late production, and the statistics show the output of pig iron by the furnaces is now larger than ever before, and yet it appears to be short of the consumptive requirements and the natural result is an advance in prices. The advance has, however, beer mainly on the lower grade of iron, and the contention that prices of all finished goods value of certain grades of pig iron is not strictly logical. It is manifestly for the better interests of the iron trade that values should be kept on a plane that will not dis courage consumption; but that is a matter that will regulate itself, for the higher prices go the more will production be in-creased. There are numerous furnaces in the country which could not be profitably operated at the low prices current for pig iron last June, that will be put into blast when prices reach a remunerative point; the only trouble is that this matter may overdone, and the market glutted, to the det riment of the trade. The condition of the fron trade in Great Britain is at present siflourishing that it is helpful to the prosperity which prevails there. Prices there have advanced so much that our tariff serves to practically prohibit the importation of any considerable quantity of pig iron, and most of the finished products, so that we have our home markets to ourselves, and the development of our iron resources goes rapidly on, giving employment to a vast amount of home capital, and,

what is of still more importance, utilizing the labor of our own citizens. It has become axiomatic that when the iron trade flourishes all other branches of business are prosperous. Perhaps it is the general prosperity which stimulates the con-sumption and production of iron, for the de-mand must preceed an enlargement in the colume of trade, and the manifestation of prosperity in the iron trade is more conspicuous only because of its magnitude and greater prominence. But, be that as it may, there has undoubtedly been a vast improvement in the general business situation durthe past twelve or lifteen months, but more especially since the assurance that it was to be a year of exceptionally good crops of nearly all agricultural productions. Prices of com-modities are no longer deciding as a rule, and although they are generally low, busi-tess has become adjusted to a low plane of value, which incress to the greatest good of the great mass of the people. But the markets can not stand still: there must be fluctuations and generally a positive tendency either to an appreciation or a decline in values.

In Great Britain and in most countries on the continent there has been an advance in prices of most-manufactured commodities during the current year, and with that has come better remuneration of labor. To such an extent have prices risen there that importers in this rountry have found it neces-sary to decline orders at previous prices, and in some cases goods which have been imported to sell in competition with nome productions are now practically barred out. Between commercial nations there is a bond of sympathy, and when there is a tendency to general advance of prices in Europe it is more than probable that the same course will obtain here. It may not be rapid nor reach a high produce that the same course will obtain here. It may not be rapid nor reach a high point, for the facilities of production are so great that any increased demand can be quickly supplied, but it may require the in-ducement of larger profits to bring these facilities into full operation, and increase them if necessary. The larger the volume them if accessary. The larger the volume of business and the greater the activity in trade the more promptly will the tendency to higher prices be made manifest. The indications are that our foreign as well as our do, mestic trade is steadily increasing. In regard to the latter, it is only necessary to point to the fact that railroad earnings and bank clearings during the nine months of this year are much larger than for the corresponding

The preliminary report of the bureau of statistics shows that during the month of Seotember our exports of breadstuffs, pro-

visions, cotton and oil amounted in value to \$43,931,031, which is \$10,335,000 more than in September last year; there is a decrease in breadstuffs, but a large increase in provisions and cotton and a small increase in oils. The exports of these articles for nine months reached \$364,389,000 this year, which is \$60,000,000 more than last year. The indications are that the full report will show a considerable favorable balance of trade as

considerable favorable balance of trade as regards the merchandise movement, for the imports at New York were much smaller than in either July or August.

The monetary situation in Europe has become more satisfactory; there continues to be considerable outgo of gold to South America, but it is in a large part supplied by the Bank of France, and thus relieves the strain upon the Bank of England, which bank is now recuperating its reserve, and the open market rate for money in London has declined. The New York banks have brought their reserve up to and over the legal requirement during the past week, but the money market there is still quite string. the money market there is still quite stringent, with comparatively high rates prevail-

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. The Action of the Commissioners

Starts a Lively Row. The office of the board of public works presented a veritable tempest in a tea pot vesterday afternoon. Messrs, Balcombe and Furay, of the board, and Messrs. Bailey and Chaffee, of the council, were busily engaged in discussing the action of the county commissioners, at their last meeting, in rescinding a resolution which was passed September 21. This resolution provided that a portion of the \$5,000 which had been set aside last April for the paving of intersecaside last April for the paving of intersec-tions on Vinton street and Twenty fourth street south of Vinton, should be divested from that use and used in paving intersec-tions on Twentieth street south of Vinton, and on Thirtieth street from Ames avenue north to the city limits. J. B. Riley was present and explained to the board that this would only require about \$2,600. Last Saturday Mr. H. G. Clark appeared

would only require about \$2,600.

Last Saturday Mr. H. G. Clark appeared before the county commissioners and requested them to appropriate money to pay for the grading of State street in Florence. Commissioner O'Keeffe said they had no money to use for that purpose, and Mr. Clark asked that the money which had been set aside for the paving of Thirtieth street be diverted to the grading of State street, offering to hold himself personally responsible to the board in case the city should hold them to their resolution. them to their resolution

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Turner, and passed, rescinding the resolution of September 21, and providing that the "bal-ance" be used in grading State street. It will be seen that the two parts of the resolution conflict. The understanding on the part of the commissioners was that there would be a considerable balance in the appropriation, after the intersections on Twentieth and Twenty-fourth streets had been paid for, and it was stated that the pav-ing on Thirtieth street could not be laid this year. It was thought better, all things con sidered, to recall this money and put it where it will be used at once.

The board of public works and some of the council were very wrathy over this no-tion on the part of the commissioners, saying it virtually leaves Twentieth street in-tersections out in the cold entirely. There were vague threats about holding the comnissioners to their former resolution, etc.

A talk with the commissioners revealed the fact that it was not their intention to recall their action as far as Twentieth street was concerned, and it is probable that action will be taken at their next meeting to straighten the matter out,

The following reserves and estimates were Regan Bros. & Co., paving\$1,781.43 J. B. Smith & Co., paving 2,907.50 J. B. Smith & Co., paving 2,978.79 B. Smith & Co., paving 4,050.26 f. B. Smith & Co., paving, assigned C. E. Fanning & Co., street sweep-ing 1,443.29 C. H. Pritchett, grading 218.51 1,816.87

hoe as sureties.

The paving bond of J. E. Riley & Co. for \$5,000, with Fred W. Gray and E. B. Callahan as sureties, for paving Twentieth street from Vinton to the north line of Van Camp's addition, was approved.

TELEPHONES IN FRANCE.

The Government Assumes Control of All the Systems. On Sunday last the government took

orcible possession of the telephone sys-

tem throughout France, says a Paris correspondent of the New York correspondent of the York Pribune. The Societe Generals Telephones protested against the seizure of its property, but as the delegates appointed to take over the lines maerial and offices on behalf of the government are accompanied by commissaries of police, who were ordered to proceed militari manu in case of resistence, the officials of the company were obliged to yield. The action of the government in the matter originated in the theory that the telephone system is too vast a monopoly to be al lowed to remain in the hands of a private company of limited liability and that like the postal and telegraph system throughout Europe, it should be run by the national government for the benefit of the community at large. The charter which the "Societe Generals des Telephones" obtained from the Minister of Industry and Commerce, in 1873, contains a clause whereby the government is authorized o acquire, at any time that it deems fit, the rights, privileges and property of the company, in return for the payment of an indomnity, the amount of is to be fixed either by mutual agreement, or, in case of dispute, by experts. In June last the chamber of deputies, in compliance with the request on the part of the prime minister, M. Tirard, voted sum of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of enabling the government to acquire the telephone system, and a few days later the premier addressed a letter to the president of the company, wherein he notified him that the charter would be withdrawn on September 1. same time M. Tirard requested the Societe Generale des Telephones to declare the amount at which it estimated the value of its lines and material stating that, in case of any dif-ference of opinion of the subject subject between the company and the government experts would at appointed to arbitrate the points at issue. To this communication the mangement of the Societe Generale Telephones replied, refusing to give any information as to the value of its material, and contesting the right of the government to annulits charter. Nothng further was done in the matter until August 13th, when M. Josselin, an elecrical expert, was appointed by the perfect of the Scine to obtain an inventory of the material of the company and to estimate its value. The management, however, refused either to turnish M. lousselin with an inventory, or to give him any facilities for compiling one. On August 21st the prime minister ad-dressed a further letter to the president of the company, repeating the request contained in his former communication, and on receipt of a negative, and even discourteous, reply, dispatched a final appeal to the management on August 24th, which was allowed to remain without acknowledgment whatsoever. Under the circum stances, therefore, the government felt that it had done all that lay in its power to come to a friendly understanding, and accordingly issued orders to the department of posts and telegraph to seize the property of the telephone company throughout France on the morning of September 1, at the same time sending instructions to the various departments to provide for armed force

To what extent the community at

in case of any resistance on the part of

the company's officials.

large will be benefited by the change will be realized when I add that M. Coulon, the energetic head of the pos-tal and telegraph departments, has already made arrangements for reaccing the amount of the annual subscription from \$125 to \$75, while the cost of five minutes' talk over the telephone wires here at Paris is to be reduced from 10

cents, its present price, to 5 cents. AFTER BISMARCK, WHO?

Will it be Count Herbert or Will it be the Emperor.

A Berlin correspondent of the Akropolis, of Athens, recently sent his news-paper an elaborate explanation of the relations existing between the four great chief figures in German politics-Emperor William II., Prince Bismarck Count Herbert Bismarck, and Count Waldersee. His letter attracted widespread attention on the continent, and has been liberally quoted by the German newspapers. It said, among other things: 'It is worthy of consideration that

the second official in respect of influence in the German empire, Count Herbert Bismarck, is the son of the imperial chancellor. Count Herbert Bismarck, represents his father in all affairs of foreign policy. He accompanied the emperor on his journeys to St. Petersburg, Vienna and Rome. A few months ago he went to London on an important political mission. guided the negotiations in negotiations in the Samoan conference. Many news-papers which tried hard to secure the special favor of the chancellor have long been wont, consequently, to compare Bismarck the father and Bismarck the son with the elder and younger Pitt. All this, however, has had little influence upon Emperor William. Despite his great respect for the father he was unable to feel a corresponding confidence in the son.

"The conclusion to be drawn from this state of affairs is that the parole 'Bis-marck is becoming old' must be changed so as to read: "The dynasty of Bis-marck has become impossible." Emperor William respects and honors Prince Bismarck as the first promoter of German unity, and the tried advise of his grandfather. The retirement of the chancellor is an impossibility; equally impossible is it that Count He bert should become the successor of his father. On the contrary, present appearances indicate that Emperor William will become his own chancellor Indeed, unless all signs fail, we are approaching an epoch which, unlike the Bismarckian era, will be characterized by the general promotion of the policies of the sovereigns themselves, with the young German emperor at their head.

ACROSS THE ANDES. The Transandean Railroad Over Ten

Thousand Feet Above the Sea. The year 1892 will probably be signalized in South America by a most interesting event in civil engineering and in international overland commerce writes a Montevideo correspondent. This will be nothing less than the completion of the transandean railway forming another railroad line from th Atlantic to the Pacific, and the first across the continent of South America. It is nineteen years since this work was begun, and it is now confidently expectedly that it will be finished by the beginning of 1892. The road is to run from Buenos Ayres to Valpa-raiso, a distance of 871 miles. There are now 640 miles of it finished at the Buenos Ayres end and eighty, two at the Valparaiso end. Of the remaining 149 miles about one-third is practically complete, the rails being laid.

The passage at the Andes is accomplished at the Cumbre Pass, which is 13,015 feet above sea level. The railroad, however, does not reach the summit of the pass, but pierces the moun tains by means of a tunnel, more than three miles long, at an elevation of 10,450 feet above the sea. This makes it one of the highest if not the highest railroad in the world. There is noth ing in Europe to compare with it. The St. Gothard railroad is 3,788 feet high and that on the Rigi only attains an elevation of 5,753 feet. The grades are of course, very steep. For a consider able distance the rise is more than for hundred and twenty-two feet to the mil s, or one foot in every twelve and a half. On this portion of the line a rackrail is employed, similar to those on

the Hartz and other mountain roads. "BLOODY" BALFOUR.

The Man Who is So Detested By Irish Nationalists. Between 1 and 2 p. m., says a North Berwick letter to the London World, you will generally come upon a golfing party, differing from others in the fact that in its midse walks a man who under all this fierce sun, is always bare headed. He wears a dark-gray knick erbocker suit and light gaiters; and in his height, in his slimness, by reason of the pince-nez he wears and the earth-swallowing strides which he takes, he reminds you at once of Henry When his friends call thur" he responds quickly, and he gives himself up to the game as though be had no other interest in life; and yet this is he upon whose utterances and upon whose deeds, more than of any other British statesman, the attention of the world is riveted. This is he who is "boo-ed" for-he who is so specially relegated to hades. This is Rt. Hon. Arthur James four, who was born in these parts, who sits for of Manchester, who is chief secretary for Ireland, and who, as you see him. i whacking away at the golf-balls as though they were the heads of some of those who, under Mr. Parnell's auspices, represent home rule in the British parliament. Had I any doubt of Mr. Balfour's identity my ideas would be confirmed by the presence of two gentlemen in cheap tourist suits who are always to be found within easy when he is playing on the links; they are loitering along the sady hillocks which fringe the golfing-ground, or one of them will descend on to the yellow sands and scrawl thereon fantastic figures with a stick. In their heather o home-spun reach-me-downs and tight fitting traveling caps they might be simply trippers, with no further design than the inspection of "the Biarritz of the North," by which high-sounding title North Berwick calls itself, but "by their boots ye shall know them, those formidable bluchers, vulgarly speaking, "blow the gaff" proclaim that Scotland yard has sent to Scotland the aids-de-camp of Anderson and the myrmidons of Monro.

Two Mrs. Keeners. Mrs. Nellie Keener, of St. Joseph and Mrs. Kate Keener, of Kansas City both claim to be the only surviving widow of George Keener, deceased. Both swear that they were legally married to him, never divorced, nor to have had another living husband. Both \$5,000, which is awaiting (in St. Joseph the decision of the Kausas City Court of Appeals.

The Area of the New States The four new states bring in an area bout equal to that of all New England,

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana combined. It is an area three times as great as the British isles.

THE CAPITAL CITY CRIST.

An Inmate of the Insane Asylum Commits Suicide.

HE WAS FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY.

A Bolt in the Republican Ranks in Lancaster-The Supreme Court Clerkship Filled Temperarily-City Notes.

Lincoln Bureau of The Omaha Bre, 1029 P Street, Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 29.

Fritz Bode, an insane patient from Douglas county, committed suicide at the insane asylum this morning by hanging himself. Dr. Knapp, Coroner Shoemaker and Commissioner Steen looked into the sad affair carefully, and state that no blame attaches anywhere. He ingeniously used his suspen-ders to accomplish the fatal work. Bode, prior to this, made two or three unsuccessfu attempts upon his life.

Liesvelt Bolts the Ticket,

H. J. Liesvelt has resigned his position on the republican county central committee and is now working for P. H. Cooper, the demo-cratic nominee for sheriff. Mr. Liesvelt is cratic nominee for sheriff. Mr. Liesvelt is an ex-member of the state legislature and is said to be all-powerful with the Hollanders in the south part of the county. When his resignation was sent in his associates refused to accept it, but he arose in his dignity and insisted upon it.

This verifies the statement of The Bes

ade several weeks ago that the Carr faction of the republican party would bett the ticket at the ninth hour. It is predicted that the race between Cooper and McClay will be exceedingly warm and close.

A Banking Problem. J. C. McNaughton, bank inspector of the second congressional district, in his perambulations has run uvon a snag.

Recently he examined a bank that showed au authorized capital stock of \$25,000, and a paid up capital of \$12,500. In the general examination there was no showing of rediscounts. All statements were silent as to this. At Omaha, however, in casting about in an official capacity, he found \$14,000 of paper that had been rediscounted for the bank in question. These rediscounts were effected under the conditions of a certain bond, entered into by the officers and directors of the bank, as individuals, guarantee ing to protect the paper at maturicy. This, the bank claims, changes the liability from it to the individuals, notwithstanding the deal was made for the benefit of the bank. Mr. McNaughton says he can't see why this is not a liability of the bank, and he expresses the opinion that it ought to thus

The Winside State bank filed articles of

ncorporation to-day. Capital stock, \$20,000 ncorporators: N. M. Gue, C. B. French and J. H. Gue. The departments of state will close tomorrow at noon in honor of Guy A. Brown.

deceased, whose funeral services will be held t 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Bank Inspector McNaughton was at banking headquarters to-day. He is preparing a report of his work in the Second district and

will submit it in a few days. Walter A. Leese, of Seward, a brother of Attorney General Leese, was temporarily appointed clerk of the supreme court in place of Guy A. Brown (deceased) this afternoon He is ordered by the court to take the oath of office forthwith and to file his bond conditioned according to law. This appoint-ment holds until the further order of the court.

Supreme Court Proceedings. To-day's court proceedings were as folows:

Pullman Palace Car Company vs Lowe submission vacated; Republican Valley Rail-road Company vs Long, dismissed; Stevens vs Sibbetts, continued.

The following causes were argued and submitted: Mollie vs Peters; Omaha & Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs Janecek, on briefs; State ex rel, Primmer vs Brodball; State ex rel, Tennison vs Cole man; Dodge County vs Kemitz; North vs Platte Company, in part. Court adjourned to Wednesday, October

30, 1889, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. City News and Notes. Anolph Heidecker, of Cortland, and Miss Pauline Bolinger, of Roca, were united in marriage to-day by Judge Stewart. James Whitmore was taken to Exeter at nidnight last night, where he will answer to the charge of raising a note from \$15 to \$150 The McAllister will case was on again to day. The plaintiffs ran out of witnesses and

the case was continued until to-morrow. It was disclosed that J. B. Archibald, who now appears as one of the attorneys for the pro conents, had gone to New York and while there made the proposition to the contestants that he would break the will for a fee of onehalf the proceeds. F. D. Gifford and Jack Woods were arrested to-day and will answer to the charge of larceny. They were caught stealing hay from E. D. Mills. Frank Crosby also tried

the slick fingered act and languishes in jail. A party of "Q." officials, headed by General Manager Stone, passed through the city to-day en route to the coal fields of Wyoming.

Detective Pound pulled up a plant of ewe'ry this morning that awaits identification. It is said to be valuable.

The police force is after Frank De Vine,

who escaped from custody this morning. He s wanted on the charge of burglary. Chairman Hamilton, of the republican county central committee, called a meeting of the candidates for the various county of the candidates for the various county offices at Judge Stewart's office this morning. The object of the meeting was to secure, if possible, a decision of the supreme court upon the constitutionality of the registration

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD.

A Statistician Places the Number at Twelve Hundred Million. There are statisticians in several coun-

tries, the best known of whom is the learned German, Herr Schem, who have endeavored to present, from time to time, statistics of the population of the entire world. Inasmuch as many populous countries have no census, and often nothing like a census, these world statisticians can only put together, as to these countries, the best attainable Nevertheless they probably make a

tolerably near estimate of the population of the entire world, which they put at 1,200,000,000. The number of men is supposed to be somewhat smaller than the number of women. The number of deaths in the entire

world, each year, is placed at about 35,250,000, which would make nearly 100,000 a day, 4,000 an hour and 67 a minute.

On the other band, there are, it is estimated, 36,750,000 persons born every year; which would make more than 100,000 per day and 80 per minute. The average duration of life in the world, as a whole, is thirty-eight. Onequarter of the people upon the earth die before reaching the seventeenth year. About six of each 1,000 persons

born reach the age of seventy-five Married people live to a greater age than the unmarried; temperate people and workingmen live longer than ex-cessive eaters and the indelent; and the people of civilized nations outlive the savage races.

Awkward Torpedo Boats.

Foreign maneuvers have developed the fact that torpedo boats are ex-tremely uncomfortable at sea, so much so that the crews lose all energy and rough weather makes them all but helpless. During experiments at Copen-hagen recently a torpedo boat upset and